inasmuch as the author has continued his work on the same lines and with the same success as in his first part. It is very pleasant to record our satisfaction that, roughly speaking, about one third of this flora is now in the hands of the public, and there is every reason to suppose that it will be finished in a reasonable time from now. It is easy to see how much the author's labours have been eased by the preliminary results achieved by Sir Joseph Hooker and his co-workers in the pioneer work, the 'Flora of British India,' but it is none the less gratifying that such good use has been made of these preliminary studies by Dr. T. Cooke.

We notice a few names make their appearance here for the first time; in Part II. these are *Vitis Woodrowi*, Stapf, and *Flemingia nilgiriensis*, Wight, with *Indigofera Dalzellii*, *Eleiotis trifoliolata*, and *Phaseolus Dalzellii*, for which the author is responsible. In Part III. we have noticed only two, they being *Kalanchoe Bhidei* and *Plectronia Wightii*.

PROCEEDINGS OF LEARNED SOCIETIES.

GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

May 27th, 1903.—Edwin Tulley Newton, Esq., F.R.S., Vice-President; in the Chair.

The following communication was read:—

'Two Toarcian Ammonites.'
By S. S. Buckman, Esq., F.G.S.

Two ammonites, belonging to the family Hildoceratidæ, found by members of the Cotteswold Naturalists' Field-Club, are described and named. The allies of both species have been figured in the 'Monograph of Inferior-Oolite Ammonites.' One is near to *Denckmannia torquata*, but the degenerative change begins at an earlier age, and it soon shows marked decline of ornament of which that species gives little information. Its date of existence is probably hemera *Variabilis*. The other is a platygyral costate degenerative of *Chartonia binodata*; the inner whorls should be the morphic representations of that species, the outer whorls show a costate stage which is the general rule of decline from a tuberculate stage. Notes are given explaining the technical terms employed.